

Daily Democrat.

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LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Postoffice District in the State. Will our Agents act, or prevent the service of some other person in our behalf? Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in the field.

Gen. Stuart, in reporting his recent raid, says, with the greatest coolness imaginable, "We seized and brought over a large number of horses, the property of citizens of the United States." Now we like that. There is something frank about the matter. He doesn't pretend to have gone through the ridiculous farce of paying for them in bogus shinplasters. He has followed the more respectable plan of high-way robbery. He does not pretend to have refrained from interfering with the rights of property of non-combatants, and does not pretend to have been governed by the rules of civilized warfare.

He assigns a sufficient reason for their seizure, that they were "the property of citizens of the United States," not soldiers or officials, such as magistrates, flimsy as the latter excuse would be—but simply as citizens. He does this, too, as our readers will understand, under orders from the commanding General, Lee, who especially specifies "horses" as among the articles he may take, without limiting the persons from whom they may be taken. This, therefore, is the act, we may presume, of the rebel government. It is their policy.

We call the special attention of Secessionists in this State to this fact. This is not the authorized act of a freebooter, but has been done under a principle of warfare recognized as legitimate by the rebel Government. The property of the citizen of the United States is liable to seizure, and no compensation is even pretended to be necessary.

Contrast this with the more civilized policy adopted by our Government. Before any confiscation of Southern property can be made, there must be some proof that the owner has in some way aided the rebellion. The citizen of the South is entitled to compensation when his property is seized for military purposes, unless it be shown that he has departed from his character of citizen, and promoted the rebellion.

The Secessionists know this to be a fact. Indeed, some have been repaid who have aided the rebellion by words if not by deeds.

If they wish to more fully appreciate the full bearing of this, suppose some Federal General had made such an order as Lee's, and a Federal General should report to him,—"We have seized and brought over a large number of negroes, the property of citizens of the South." They would loudly and justly condemn the General who made, and the General who executed and still more the government that authorized, such an order. Let us hear them now condemn, with equal virulence, this act on the part of the rebels, and swear just as loudly that they would not live under a Government which not only countenances but approves of such acts. If their course is governed by any reason and justice, we can expect no less from them. Whether they do or not, they can distinctly understand that if they have any horses, or other desirable property, it is legitimate for the rebels to seize it without even going through the formal farce of paying for it in Confederate scrip, and when they invite the rebels into the State prepared to take the consequences.

We are told at every arrival from Europe something about the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy. Let them acknowledge the affair as soon as they think best. They wish to divide this country, or to see it divided. It is natural that they should. It is natural that they should. It is natural that they should. It is natural that they should.

The Journal of Commerce says of a New York editor, that if his modesty should strike in, it would be dangerous. We certainly think if that editor's modesty is not struck in, he has none; for it has never appeared on the outside.

A Quaker poet has been nominated for Congress in Massachusetts by the Republicans. Is that the way they prove that they are for a vigorous prosecution of the war?

When we reflect upon the harsh treatment our railroads have received from the rebels, we can't be surprised that the locomotives have a tender feeling.

It is absurd to have a Secretary of the Navy who could produce nothing if he were on a ship, even if he were in the hatch-way.

Salt is a scarce commodity in the Southern Confederacy, but the appearance of the rebels soap is a scarcer.

Since the rebels have taken to cow's hair to make cloth, we may next expect to find them shearing the niggers for wool.

General Mitchell didn't succeed very well at Palo Alto. Mitchell would do better if he could get cotton wool put on a bait.

The radical politico-military candidate for Governor of New York is not worth a bullet, but about a Wadsworth.

Secretary Welles is so partial to his long hair and beard we fear he has taken our iron-clads to make locks.

The rebels thought to build a ship of State out of cotton, but the blockade would let them "bale" it out.

Beauregard proposes to call our army Abolitionists. Beauregard has evidently mistaken his calling.

The rebels thought to do a whaling business in Kentucky, but they only caught a few minnows.

Does Mr. Welles think our iron vessels are like ill-made pots and pans that never stand fire?

It is not surprising that Marshall's army corps should find him rotten to the corse.

Republicans deplore divisions in the North. Judging from the elections past, the North will be much divided.

The Confeds could not agree upon a seal. Their fate will be sealed without one.

Every loyal Kentuckian has a just objection to a rebel in come.

The Boston Traveller says:

There is a great dearth of news here this week. Nothing is doing in the army, and in civil matters nothing is stirring. The Tuesday's meeting of the Cabinet created some excitement in certain circles, as the McClellan question was agitated in council. No conclusion was arrived at, and the stories started by the discussion of the military situation here died out. The Democratic politicians of New York would very much prefer to have a martyr with them to carry the November election. If the President would remove McClellan from his present command, the Democrats would take him up instantly as a martyr and win the election. The President, evidently, doesn't mean to gratify them, and McClellan will remain in his present position, whether he advances or not, for the present.

The elections to-day will change the whole programme. The people will be apt to say, let McClellan alone.

The philosophers at Richmond don't think gold worth more than the Confederate promises to pay, except for trade carried on outside of the Confederacy. To show that the price paid for gold is no test of the real value set upon it, it is said that Federal promises to pay command a premium over their own paper. It will pass outside of their lines—that is the reason of the premium; not, of course, that anybody believes Federal promises as good as Confederate promises. That would be absurd; and hence the premium is owing to accidental circumstances; and so it is with gold. It is no better than Confederate scrip; but it will pass outside of the Confederacy. That is all of it.

There never was a party so effectually run out as the party that elected Abraham Lincoln. They had but one idea—that was anti-slavery. They encountered a civil war, to conduct which required statesmanship of the highest order, but they never got beyond that one idea. They could not use conciliation to stop the rebellion; and, according to their own concessions, they have failed to use force with effect. There is nothing they have done that they don't dodge before the people. Let them get out of the way, and half the trouble of putting down the rebellion will be out of the way.

Cox, of Ohio, made a speech lately in New York, in which he spoke of the present Congress as a negro debating club. He recommended them at the next meeting, after prayers, to say the following:

From Africa the negro came:
And up, good Lord, this day
The object of our love,
In him we live, in him we move,
For him we struggle, for him we pray—
For him we live, from day to day.
That colored crew from Africa.

A Washington correspondent of the Evening Post sees more intelligent negroes in distress, and tells more awful hard stories to scare children and exercise old women of both sexes, than any one we know of. By the time the D—l takes him through for a typhoid of the marrow a yards he invents and tells for the truth, he will be worse off than the distressed contrabands.

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The General Commanding TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY TO REMIND THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY THAT WE ARE ENGAGED IN SUPPORTING THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND IN SUPPRESSING REBELLION AGAINST AUTHORITY. WE ARE NOT ENGAGED IN A WAR OF RACE, OR AGAINST POPULATION. THIS IS NOT A CONTEST BETWEEN THE WHITE AND THE COLORED RACES. IT IS A STRUGGLE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION, AND FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE SLAVE. THE HIGHEST PRINCIPLES KNOWN TO CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION.

(Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.)
Letter from Bowlinggreen.

BOWLINGGREEN, KENTUCKY,
Saturday, Nov. 1, '62.

Meers, Editors—Bowlinggreen again swarms with troops; the thousands of camp-fires on hill and in dale gleam brightly in the night air; the street resounds with the hum of voices, and the tread of feet. The drums and bugles are sounding the "last too," and as the echoes die away, we know that the veteran troops of the army of the Ohio are preparing for their nightly rest.

Travel-stained and tired with weary marchings, they stretch themselves, not upon downy couches, but upon the hard ground, without even a frail shroud of canvas to canopy them from the frosty air.

All day the long columns of General McCook's corps have been winding through the streets, and occupying suitable camping-grounds. The new troops appear to stand in the fatigue of hard marching well, and scattered, as they are, among the veteran regiments, are becoming finely disciplined in the rough school of the campaign. The new recruits, pale face and haggard eye, and in the next engagement (if one should occur) will prove themselves of the right quality, and show the good effect of the new system of training. The example, and rely upon the support of their veteran brothers.

The only troops which passed through the town to-day were those of Gen. McCook's corps, and in command Mitchell's old division we saw the gallant General Wadsworth. We saw him last when he was Colonel of the Second Kentucky, just before the battle of Secession creek, and to-day, as we gazed upon him for the first time since that memorable occasion, his smiling face unchanged—told us that that was the same brave officer, now as then, and in his new position will serve his country faithfully and well.

But one of the old pictures presented by this war is the thousands of sick and convalescents who follow the army's wake; men with strong constitutions, broken down by hard marching and severe exposure; the emaciated frame, pale face and haggard look which form a consoling—when we gaze upon them by thousands, it is truly a dark scene compared with the glittering pomp of parade! Every train from Green River to Bowling Green, last night and to-day the first passenger train, Frank Bassett, engineer, passed safely over the new structure, followed by an extra train, Charles Clark engineer, Bassett and Clark rank and file, the best engineers of the country, and it is to the interest of passengers and the Government to give employment to such careful men.

An amusing incident occurred a few days ago which may be worth relating. Col. Bruce sent out a detachment of men on a reconnaissance towards Russellville. They found the road clear as far as they advanced. When within about a mile of the town they got steam up to the highest pitch, and letting the steam escape from the valve open, they whirled into town with the whistle sounding the shrill alarm.

The denizens started in wild dismay, and, not knowing what to do, they scattered out of their beds, put spurs to their horses, and the way they dusted was a caution.

To add to the consternation of the inhabitants, the boys on the engine informed the startled crowd that they had just landed a large Federal force one mile above, and they were now advancing on the town. Such a commotion which followed the announcement has scarcely been equalled since the days of Noah. The boys reversed the engine, and, ally laughing in their sleeves, bade good-by, with the warning, "take care," and soon were far on the road to Bowlinggreen.

General Beauregard and staff arrived here this afternoon. All along the road, in passing the troops, he was greeted with wild cheers. As a General, he is the ideal of the men, and his appearance has already infused new life into the army. Success to him in his new command.

(For the Louisville Democrat.)
FORKS OF ELKHORN, Oct. 30, 1862.
Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: I saw in your paper, a few days since, an editorial relative to me, which I have been unable to correct (from affliction in my eyes) till now, and now state facts on the subject. It is true that A. W. Macklin Sons were forced to sell to the Confederate army (when here) our articles of pork, bacon, flour, &c., but the old man neither sold nor did I handle a single dollar of their money in any way. His two sons, who are opposers of the Southern Confederacy, were compelled to deliver them such articles as they demanded, and obtained from them such pay and promises as they could get, none of which the old man had any share in.

The old man has been all his long life-time, a Union loving and voting man, without an exception, and is not an advocate of Secession or Abolitionism, which are both alike destructive to our country, happy Government, and are forcing its best citizens down to degradation, penury, and barbarism.

Please give the above a place in your editorials, and send me one copy of your paper containing same, and I will send you herein enclosed. By so doing, you will greatly oblige, Yours, &c., A. W. MACKLIN.

(For the Louisville Democrat.)
OCTOBER 31, 1862.
Meers, Editors—The companies of the State Guard under command of Captains Gore, of Nelson county, George, of Shelby county, and Sparks, of Oldham county, wish, through the columns of your valuable paper, to tender their sincere thanks and gratitude to the citizens of Eminence and vicinity for a bountiful collation, on Thursday, October 10th, at their camp ground near Eminence, and the ladies of Lagrange will please accept the thanks of the companies for an excellent dinner on Saturday, the 18th.

They also desire to express their obligations to the citizens of Nelson county, on the Bowling Fork, Miller, Beebe, Wagon, and all others in their immediate vicinity, for their kindness in providing a ample supply of provisions for supper, breakfast, and comfortable accommodations during the inclement night of Saturday, the 25th of the present month.

Captain J. W. Gore,
Captain R. H. Gore,
Captain R. J. Sparks.

The following Confederate prisoners took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, on Saturday afternoon, at Covington, in preference to being sent to Vicksburg to be exchanged. They are all Kentuckians and are:

Marshall Jones, B. H. Browning, Louis Day and J. B. L. Abernethy, of Pendleton county, Ky.; John Edmonds, John T. Stewart, Jeremiah Stephens, Robert Dismonds, Wm. Stephens, and Eli Edmonds, of Kenton county, Ky.; R. W. Waters and John W. McKinnin, of Calloway county, Ky.; Wm. J. Kahn, Jefferson Gallahan, Barton Plunkett, Leslie Forsyth and Jas. Cawley, of Grant county, Ky.; J. B. Boland, of Monroe county, Ark.; Joseph Cummings, James Deard, Wm. McKinley and William Townsend, of Harrison county, Ky.; Chas. K. Perrine, of Louisville, Ky.; and Fred Saxson, of Boone county, Ky.

AUTUMN.

The acorn slips to its many tasks:
The leech and the fly, the hawk and the crow,
The purple gnat, the beetle, the bee,
And the sun-bright fire and the rain,
And the human life of love.

Soft mists at times float down the hills,
And the wind that blows the leaves
The purple gnat, the beetle, the bee,
And the sun-bright fire and the rain,
And the human life of love.

And darker shadows lie the stars,
And mement upon the shining bars,
From a human's smiling face,
While quills of moths' wings sweep
From hollow white, and stir and wake
The sleeping shadows of the night.

BENTLEY, October 23, 1862.
Elytus in the denmark: Sary An is home again, after an interesting journey to the rail car Cincinnati; and, as you may suppose, when she first got home from that foreign land, a hundred miles from this locality, she was glad. She pressed last Sunday's paper to her heart and studied Tommas in the usual way. His tale was pleased with his ride into the world, but when he read it, he said: "I'll not let the best of us!" but that must be mygergible error, as Tommas said: "as such a thing; that is, unless his postulate fancy rises Sal when he means Sary An."

I feel few as better when I reflect, in the language of Tommas, that like a lark; he used to be as he had low kow licks, and now he has got a Team lick, he's got, as he says, "I'll not let the best of us!" but that must be mygergible error, as Tommas said: "as such a thing; that is, unless his postulate fancy rises Sal when he means Sary An."

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Trial Trip of the Monitor Battery Passaic.

THE FIRST FIFTEEN-INCH GUN USED ON BOARD ANY VESSEL.

The new Monitor battery Passaic made a trial trip at New York, on Tuesday, to the lower bay, to test the steaming qualities of the vessel, and the result of the use of fifteen-inch guns in this class of vessels. The party on board consisted of Rear Admiral Gregory, Superintendent of Iron-clads; Captain Percival Drayton, of the Passaic; Chief Engineer Hobel, Farron and Stimers, the officers of the Passaic and Monitor, with several other naval officers. Mr. Rowland, the constructor, and Mr. W. E. Hill, the engineer of the works.

When well down the bay, upon timing the revolutions of the screw, it was found that it was making fifty-four turns (the highest number reached on the trip), giving a speed of about five knots. Everything being new and untried, the boilers foamed and the journals heated, so that the engines did not come up to their proper standard powers, and of course the screw was not able to turn off her eighty revolutions. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the vessel worked admirably, steering without any trouble, and making a very good time. Pilot-boat. Reaching the lower bay the engines were stopped, and the guns were loaded ready for service. Her armament consisted of one eleven-inch Dahlgren gun, and one fifteen-inch gun, cast at the Fort Pitt foundry.

The muzzle of the fifteen-inch gun does not protrude outside of the turret, the middle section of the chase touching the side of the turret, and the other side being over eight inches from the turret side. The eleven-inch gun protrudes outside of the turret some two feet. Everything being ready as was supposed, the fifteen-inch was fired with a blank cartridge of fifteen pounds of powder. Those who were in the turret did not experience any inconvenience from the concussion, but the blowers being stopped the smoke partially filled the turret, rendering it for a moment unwholesome.

The next man fired was the eleven-inch gun, with the muzzle inside the turret. The charge was fifteen pounds of powder and a solid shot. The gun recoiled violently, owing to the fact that the compressors were not screwed down to break the force of the recoil. No one felt the slightest inconvenience. The shot struck about one thousand yards from the vessel, ricocheting several times. The blowers were in operation at this trial, and no smoke was left in the turret.

The next shot thrown was a solid shot, weighing four hundred pounds, from the fifteen-inch gun, which struck about one hundred and fifty yards from the vessel, and ricocheting three or four times. The result of this shot was unsatisfactory, owing to the fact that the officer who took charge of the compressors turned them the wrong way, so that the gun was free to recoil as pleasure, which did not give the gun a fair trial. The concussion was not very severe, and no one suffered from its effects. This ended the gun test, which revealed the fact that either the muzzle of the guns must protrude outside of the turret, or they must leave no aperture for the smoke, and consequently the concussion of air to disturb the air inside of the turret. This, however, is easily remedied, requiring but little time or expense.

N. Y. Herald.

The Shooting of the Editor of the Dayton Empire—Another Statement.

The Cincinnati Daily Commercial says: It is somewhat difficult to get at the facts concerning the shooting of J. F. Bollmeyer, Editor of the Dayton Empire, by Henry M. Brown, owing to the fact that the testimony at the coroner's inquest was not allowed to be taken down for publication. It appears that some two or three days previously, a son of Henry M. Brown shot a dog belonging to Bollmeyer, which led to angry words between members of the two families, and the live fight continued for some minutes, when Brown called him a damned traitor. Bollmeyer set down his market basket, as if to make an attack on Brown, when the latter stepped back a few paces and fired, hitting Bollmeyer in the chest. Bollmeyer, holding up both hands, saying, "don't shoot," but Brown, who is a very impulsive man, and perfectly uncontrollable when excited, pulled the trigger and shot Bollmeyer in the neck the ball penetrating upward to the base of the brain, producing death in a few minutes.

The following special we clip from the telegraphic columns of the Cincinnati Commercial:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.
The Administration organ, which appears to-morrow, is to be edited and controlled by Forney. It will be devoted entirely to the civil and military policy of the Administration.

A special dispatch from Frederick announces that it is believed there will be a rebel force in Western Virginia have been added to Jackson's immediate command.

Ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, was entertained at a banquet by the Southern Club at Liverpool on the 19th, at the Adelphi Hotel. Geo. A. Holt, of Kentucky, presided, and the company numbered about fifty gentlemen, members of the Club. Strong secession speeches were, of course, indulged in, and the Confederate flag displayed, holding up both hands, saying, "don't shoot," but Brown, who is a very impulsive man, and perfectly uncontrollable when excited, pulled the trigger and shot Bollmeyer in the neck the ball penetrating upward to the base of the brain, producing death in a few minutes.

A gentleman intimately acquainted with the President, with whom he passed an hour yesterday, emphatically declares that, whatever may be the wishes of others, he has not the most remote intention of depriving McClellan of the command of the Army of the Potomac.

Mr. Fulton, editor of the Baltimore American, has fallen under the displeasure of the military authorities, and he has been arrested on a charge of publishing contraband news.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 2.
Night before last a disturbance occurred at Camp Wallace, caused by a company of the 50th regiment, refusing to do guard duty. The company was placed under arrest, when a rescue

his business, and goes at it with a will which only can be crowned with success.

Suiters and suiters' goods swarm thick as
"yellow-jackets" in a harvest field, and wood-
be unto you if you have not the wherewithal to
buy. Such a vast array of goods has
attracted the eye of Gen. Roaceras, and
no more goods will be unloaded from their
cars without first passing under the eye of
an inspecting officer.

H. B.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues at a stand, with some

tenurely inches water in the canal. Since our last report we have had considerable change in the weather. Sunday was cold and cloudy, with a drizzling rain most of the day; yesterday morning a heavy frost, the day clear and cool, with prospects last night of another heavy frost.

On the levee between Fifth and Sixth streets is now a busy scene, there being three new boats in that locality receiving their machinery. First, Capt. Peagram's new Missouri river packet, Ruth, one of the

largest boats built in this latitude in many months. Second, Capt. Dan Parr's new packet, the *Tempest*; and third, a new ferryboat, launched Saturday evening from Howard's yard, Jeffersonville. This new boat is built after the plan of the Portland ferries—with side-wheels, only one story high, and is intended to run between Jeffersonville and the foot of Clay street, at

For CINCINNATI—The Florence is the mailboat, leaving at eleven this morning.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT. }
Monday Evening, November 3. }

No change yet in the money market. Bankers are offering 123 for Gold, 122 for Demands, and 120 for SH-

Flour and Grain—Light sales of Flour at 35 00; 75; 200 bushels Wheat at 90 00; 95c for red, \$1 00; 1 05 for white.

Groceries—Sales of 6 bbls Sugar at 12 1/4c; 20 bbls

Lard—14c; 5 bags Rio Coffee at 29¢@30c; 1 bag La-
 guayra at 31c; 3 bags Java at 35c.
 APPLES—Sales of 150 bbls at \$2 25@2 50.
 ORANGES—Sales 120 boxes at 10¢@11c.
 COTTON YARNS—Light sales at 87c for 50's, an ad-
 vance of 1c.
 HAY—Dull at \$13 00@14 00.

SALT—Went into an advance, and quote at 30@35c.
 WHISKY—Sales of 12 bbls at 37c.
 TOBACCO—Sales of 12 bbls as follows: 1 at \$13 00; 1 at \$14 00; 1 at \$15 25; 2 at \$16 25@16 75; 2 at \$17 25@17 50; 1 at \$18 00; 2 at \$19 00@19 75; 1 at \$24 25; 1 at \$25 75.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2, P. M.

Whisky firm at 34 1/2.
Pine Pork unchanged; 500 bbls city sold at \$10 75.
No demand for bulk meats or bacon. Lard dull and
not saleable at over 9c—earlier orders withdrawn.
Hogs dull—offered at \$4 60; buyers are disposed to hold
back; 300 sold at \$4 55 from the hooks; and 120, to be

delivered before the 15th, at \$4 60.
Coffee is 2c higher, and in good demand. Sugar
firmer.
Gold 126@127, Demands 124, and Silver 122@123 per
cent premium. Exchange par.
NEW YORK, NOV. 3, P. M.
Flour—The destruction of American shipping by the

Rate "200" has a very unfavorable effect upon the market, and with only a very little demand, chiefly for home consumption, prices have declined ¹⁰cents per bbl; sales 8,500 bbls at \$5 50⁰⁰ for super State; \$5 75⁰⁰ for extra State; \$5 50⁰⁰ for super western; \$5 30⁰⁰ for common to medium extra western; \$5 60⁰⁰ to \$5 75 for common to good shipping brands extra.

Whisky without decided change; sales of 450 bbls at 70, and small lots at 37 1/2.

Wholesale market, and with only a limited export inquiry, prices have declined 20¢; sales 12,700 bush Chicago spring at \$1.11@1.21; 15,400 bush Milwaukee club at \$1.12@1.26; 16,000 bushels amber Iowa at \$1.24@1.27; 1,400 bushels winter red western at \$1.20@1.25, and 1,700 bush amber Michigan at \$1.37@1.40. Rye quiet

unchanged. Barley scarce and very firm; sales 1,000 bushels two-rowed State and Canada Best at \$1.30 and St. We notice sales of 300 bbls Beans at \$2.25 @ 40 for medium, and \$2.60 @ 75 for marrow falls. Corn declined 1c, with less doing; sales 50,000 bushels at 72c for mixed westerns, chiefly 72 @ 73; 64 @ 76 for Eastern; 60 @ 66 for damaged and lower. Oats a shade

Beef very dull, and prices are almost nominal. Prime beef dull and nominal. Beef hams in moderate

On **meats**, sales 20 bbls choice western at \$14.50.
On **meats** dull at 4½¢ for shoulders and 7½¢ for
hams. Bacon steady in moderate demand and steady.
Lard—Moderate business doing, with sales 500 bbls
at 9½¢-9¾¢, the latter an extreme price. Cheese in
active demand, but prices are firm at 10¢-11¢.
Money moderately active at 5½¢ per cent on call, and

20 for prime paper. Sterling exchange firmer; the quotations are 141@113½ for merchants bills, and 144@144½ for bankers. American Gold firmer; opening at 104½ and closing firm at 111½@100½.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.
NEW YORK, Nov. 3,
1890.

Increase in loans.....	\$1,468,230
Increase in specie.....	8,605
Decrease in circulation.....	10,973
Increase in deposits.....	2,907,293

PURE COPPER-DISTILLED WHISKY—
 62 bbls choice old Bourbain 7 years old;

120 blbls Bourbon County Whisky, 3 years old;
170 blbls do do 5 years old;
20 blbls do do Eye Whisky, 3 years old;
250 blbls do do do 1 year old;
50 blbls Nelson do Whisky, 3 years old;
200 blbls Nelson and Marion County Whisky, one
year old.
Bought and for sale by J. MONKS,
Kentucky Bourbon Whisky Depot,
732 Main street.

00 CLOS. MANILLA
100 boxes Star Candles;
75 cases Bicarb Soda;
10 bbls Alum;
25 bbls Copperas;
15 bags Pepper;
10 bags race Gingers;
25 boxes Castile Soap;

200 do Matches;
200 reams Paper;
25 gross Bonnet Boards;
100 packages new Mackerels; for sale by
WELLES & PARKER, 316 Main st.

NINE TOBACCO.—
100 boxes Crowned bright lbs Tobacco;
50 do Anchor do lbs do;
50 do do do do do do;

30 do Topie's Choice Bright No. 1 Tobacco;
 40 do Grace Darling do lbs do;
 in store and for sale by
 0025 NOCK, WICKS & CO., 315 and 317 Main st.

MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY TOBACCO.—
 85 boxes King's 4's Missouri Tobacco;
 126 do Kentucky 11's do;
 290 do do common lbs do;
 in store and for sale by

to BRLS PLANTATION MOLASSES;
15 hhds N. O. Sugar;
50 bbls Baltimore Yellow Sugar;
75 bags Rio Coffee;
on store and for sale by
WELLER & PARKER, 316 Main st.

cells
71 Boxes Clothes Plus, in store and for sale by
MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.
DRESS—
50 boxes Hamburg Cheese;
20 boxes Pine Apple Cheese;
store and for sale by
A. FONDA, 205 Fourth st.,
1st. Market and Superior.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR—
750 blads good to choice (refilled) receiving and in
store, for sale by
MOORE, BREMAKER & Co.,
north side Main street, below Seventh.

100 BOXES WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE ON
hand and for sale by
HERRITT & SON

JACKBELL.—50 PACKAGES, BBLs, 1 BELS, 1
 bble and Kitte, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
 [oc2] **GARDNER & CO.**
 TEA.—
 12½ chests Oolong and Pouchong
 do Gunpowder and Imperial;
 for sale by [oc2] **GARDNER & CO.**

CLASSES—
 150 bbls New York Syrup just received and for sale
 (see 9) MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.,
REFINED SUGAR—

Double Lovings's Crushed, Powdered, and Gran-
ulated;
Double New York, A. White, in store and for
sale by
MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.

ASSHORE BLACKING—
120 Cases just received and for sale low by the
ton, or by the dozen at
ORRIN RAWSON, 316 Main street.

ILLIED PEE AND BOLOGNA SAUSAGE JUST
 received by
 GARDNER & CO.
 NEW APPLES, -34 BBLs YANOVER PEP-
 PIES, just received and for sale by
 T. L. JEFFERSON.
 STARCH, -5 BOXES FOX'S PEARL STARCH RE-
 ceived immediately and for sale by

T. L. JEFFERSON,
 FISH.—FRESH FISH SELECTED RECEIVED
 this day.
 TAIT, SON & CO.
 CHEESE.—300 BOXES SELECTED W. R. CHEESE,
 received per rail this day by
 TAIT, SON & CO., 334 Main street.
